

GERMAN SURRENDER

ALL TERMS OF ARMISTICE

New Peace Offer From Germany Is Regarded in Washington as an Effort of the German Statesmen to Save Something From the Wreckage of Their Dream of World Domination—German Chancellor's Note Had Not Reached Washington Last Night.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Germany's newest peace offer—proposing an armistice while President Wilson considers and conveys to the allies a proposal on the basis of terms laid down by the president himself—had not reached Washington in official form tonight and there was, therefore, no authorized statement of how it was regarded by the United States.

Plainly, however, it was recognized as the next step in the continuing effort of the German statesmen to save something from the wreckage of their dream of world domination, the step which might be expected from a losing trader who makes his proposition, has it rejected and offers his next best, each time coming nearer to the demands of his adversary, meanwhile endeavoring to hold out in the hopes of getting the best terms he can.

It hardly is taking a position in advance of the American government to say that if the present proposition signifies Germany's unqualified acceptance of the four principles of peace laid down by President Wilson in his Fourth of July speech at the tomb of Washington, it will be considered. If it doesn't, it is an acceptance "in principle" with saving diplomatic language paving the way for quibbling around a council table, it will not be considered.

These terms, accepted by all the allies as the basis of the president's peace, are a single sentence:

"A reign of law based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind."

They provide for the destruction of reduction to virtual impotence, of any arbitrary power capable of disturbing the peace of the world, the settlement of every question on the basis of the interest of the people concerned, and in effect a league of nations to enforce peace.

If, in the offer of Prince Maximilian, the new imperial chancellor, Germany is willing to accept the terms, and the remainder of the world is satisfied that he speaks not alone but with the military masters of Germany in acquiescence, the next logical step would be the withdrawal of German troops from every foot of occupied territory. From that point the allies might begin to test the sincerity of Germany's willingness to conform to the world peace preserving program.

No one in Washington even as much as gives thought to any proposal that the victorious troops of Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States should halt in any armistice while a "discussion" is conducted. There might be an armistice of the same nature as we have had in the case of an armistice of unconditional surrender.

When Austria proposed a peace negotiation the official view was summed up this way:

"Austria is asking: that is the time to hit her hardest, not the time to talk peace."

There is nothing to indicate that the view has been changed.

PRINCE MAXIMILIAN'S ADDRESS TO REICHSTAG

Copenhagen, Oct. 6.—By The Associated Press. The text of the address of Prince Maximilian of Baden, the new imperial chancellor of Germany, outlining his policies to the reichstag yesterday, follows:

"In accordance with the imperial

ENGAGED IN FIGHT WITH A GERMAN SUPER-SUBMARINE

An Atlantic Port, Oct. 6.—The American tanker George G. Henry, which last Friday sank the German steamship Herman Franch in a collision 150 miles southeast of the Nova Scotia coast, engaged in a running fight in mid-ocean last Sunday morning with a German super-submarine, according to the story told by members of the vessel's crew on her arrival here today.

The crew of the George G. Henry, which was reported to have been wounded but none killed, had two great turrets, a massive conning tower and wireless apparatus which could be raised at will, chased the tanker for an hour and twenty minutes before the submarine was outdistanced. The vessel, equipped with six-inch guns, fired approximately 100 shots and shrapnel fell in great quantities on the Henry's deck.

CHICAGO CELEBRATED GERMAN ARMISTICE PLEA

Chicago, Oct. 6.—While crowds, attracted by the screaming of the whistles of the great war plants in South Chicago and Gary, gathered in the streets to discuss the rumors that Germany had surrendered, warnings against the Teutonic peace offerings were being sound in hundreds of Chicago churches today.

From early in the morning until late at night the newspaper offices were kept busy denying reports that peace had been declared or that Germany had thrown down her arms. Scores of telegrams from officials of cities in the middle west declared they had received messages stating that "Chicago is celebrating peace," and asking for further information.

BRIDGEPORT PHYSICIAN STABBED TO DEATH

Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 6.—Dr. John E. W. Thompson, United States minister to Haiti during Grover Cleveland's administration, was stabbed to death here today by Thomas Salway, a former patient, who took his own life a few minutes after the affair. Dr. Thompson died on the way to the hospital and Salway succumbed twenty minutes after arrival at the institution.

Dr. Thompson was born in Brooklyn 37 years ago. He was connected with the department of health in New York city twelve years. He leaves his wife and two sons now in service. Little is known of Salway.

SERBIANS TAKE SEVERAL HUNDRED PRISONERS

London, Oct. 6.—Serbian forces after violent fighting on Friday entered Vranje, fifty miles northeast of Uzbok, according to a Serbian official statement issued today. Several hundred prisoners were taken by the Serbs. The enemy is retreating in disorder towards the north.

Press Comment on Germany's Offer

General Trend Calls For an Absolute and Unconditional Surrender.

New Haven Journal-Courier: "If Germany wants peace there is just one way for her to obtain it previous to the sound thrashing that awaits her... and that is by the unconditional surrender of the gospel of the will to force."

Bridgeport Telegram: "Berlin has sent out a whining peace cry, just as everyone expected. Cloaked under the camouflage of willingness to accept President Wilson's brain-mind suggestion, the request for peace negotiations is nothing more than the old effort to get a conference of nations where bargaining may be made, setting off one nation against the other... Absolute and complete surrender, with no German allowed in the world, must be the only terms upon which the allies will halt fighting."

Waterbury Republican: "Germany is beaten. The whole world knows it. The wild panic on the Berlin stock exchange shows it. To save herself from French and Belgian vengeance, Germany needs peace and quickly. She is willing to accept the program for a general peace laid down by President Wilson. This program is the only one that will save Germany from the war every ally has brought. To admit willingness to negotiate on these terms is a confession of complete defeat."

Trenton (N. J.) State Gazette: "Once more we suggest that there must be no peace until the Kaiser abdicates. Anything short of that will make the enormous sacrifice that America and American homes have made in this war."

Wilmington (Del.) Morning News: "The latest German peace offensive should not and will not interfere with the determination of this country to win. Germany knows that this country is raising a huge war loan. German maneuvers should not hamper that loan. Germany is willing to 'argue' Mr. Wilson's demands, but Germany will have to come completely down the line."

Philadelphia Press: "The proposition emanating from Germany, with Prince Max acting as the imperial mouthpiece, should not be entertained by the statesman, nor by the president. Only an armistice, based upon unconditional surrender, should be considered... Peace at this time would be a negotiated trap and would be virtually a story for Germany."

Philadelphia Record: "The Central Powers are ready to stop fighting, let them stop and ask the allies for terms. If they are not yet ready to go, they had better keep still and let the allies negotiate with them. They have plenty of men and plenty of money and munitions to carry on the war. They must make an unconditional surrender."

Philadelphia Public Ledger: "The last outspoken refusal of the president to 'bargain or compromise' with men who are without honor is final and absolute... The German peace offensive will fail as the German military offensive has failed."

New York Herald: "The hit dog yelps! From Berlin and Vienna come simultaneous peace wails, with the exhausted Teutonic echo of 'Me too.' There will be no armistice. Germany prefaces its plea with unconditional surrender. We have just fought for terms."

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Furthermore, the (Princeton) lays emphasis upon the governmental revolutions in Germany and Prussia that, in the last few days, have prepared the way for the present peace offering. It certifies that this marks an epoch in national German life that can never again be done... The decision, therefore, remains with the house of the president. We shall now have to see what answer President Wilson will make to the chancellor regarding his peace proposal.

Washington, Oct. 6.—From door to door, William G. McAdoo trudged in the rain today telling Liberty Bonds. It was not the secretary of the treasury, but Mr. McAdoo, citizen, member of a canvassing team, who gathered from pockets of signed pledges from Washington residents, including President Wilson, a negro maid, an Alsatian grocer, a score of women war workers, a janitor, and a millionaire or two, in a mixed class neighborhood to which his team was assigned. Mr. McAdoo got the most subscriptions and those which made him comment when his work was done.

"It's a cinch to raise billions when folks come across like that. Plenty of people have money to lend the government, just waiting for the opportunity."

Late in the day, after an hour and a half of tramping about, Mr. McAdoo and his working partners counted up the total. They had a little less than \$1,500,000 in pledges. A round million had come from Bernard Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, into whose house Mr. McAdoo had been invited by name. One pledge for \$20,000 bore the signature of Woodrow Wilson, payable on a ten months' installment plan. Another \$50,000 pledge, a member of the capital issues committee, was for \$500,000. Most of the balance was in \$50 and \$100 amounts, subscribed by housewives who on answering their doorbells displayed amazement. No find a tall man whom they recognized as the secretary of the treasury.

Marjorie Thompson, a negro maid at a home for war workers, had subscribed, but agreed to buy another \$50 bond if Mr. McAdoo would take the \$5 initial payment in "small change." He went away with a pocketful of quarters, dimes and nickels.

Thereupon, the president had not been arranged in advance. On leaving his home, Mr. McAdoo directed the solicitors' car to go to the White House. He found the president preoccupied with Mrs. Wilson, and although Mr. Wilson already had subscribed for \$10,000, he agreed to buy \$20,000 more, adding:

"But I haven't any money just now. You'll have to take this on the installment plan."

Thereupon, the card was signed, with designation that payment was to be made ten per cent. in cash and ten per cent. a month, arranged through a bank.

This was Liberty Loan Sunday throughout the nation and in churches, preachers urged their congregations to invest in America's war loan.

Wednesday, October 16, was designated today by Secretary McAdoo as navy day in the Fourth Liberty loan campaign.

"On this day," said a statement by the secretary, "the nation should dedicate its efforts and its thoughts to the

gallant men who are clearing the path to Berlin, to the men who are keeping the Kaiser's fleet bottled up, and exterminating the U-boat assassins."

35 Bodies Taken From Shell Loading Plant

Estimate of Men Killed By Explosion at Morgan, N. J., Is Placed From 50 to 94.

Perth Amboy, N. J., Oct. 6.—Army officers decided today that the danger of further devastation of the great shell loading plant of the T. A. Gillespie Company at Morgan, N. J., by the blowing up of many more tons of trinitrotoluenes stored there in magazines and warehouses virtually had ended, and this afternoon, after nearly 42 hours of explosions and fire, the work of recovering and identifying the dead was begun.

In a report sent to Washington tonight, the military authorities increased their estimate of the killed from 50 to 94. The number of injured, it was said, would not be less than 150.

Of the 35 bodies which tonight had been taken from the plant, and which were being sent to the morgue, one was that of Roy E. Gillespie, son of William J. Gillespie, a New York farmer, a resident of Morgan, N. J., who was killed by the explosion. The body of the Gillespie's son was found in a low house near the plant at Morgan.

Additional difficulty in establishing the identity of the men who were killed by the explosion was the employment of the plant stated that, although the steel building in which the list of employees was filed had not been greatly injured, scraps of burned paper indicated that the list itself had been consumed by the flames. It was reported, however, from another source, that all the company's records had been removed by soldiers from the administration building and taken to Sandy Hook. Not a moment, it was announced tonight, would be lost in reconstructing the plant.

While Dr. John W. Traak, medical director of the United States Employees Compensation Commission, who

arrived here today from Washington with several assistants, took charge of caring for dependents of the killed and seeing that the injured received no necessary medical treatment other than government officials began planning the new units which should replace those evaded.

Professor J. S. Gray, head of the United States Housing Commission, who has arrived to direct the reconstruction of workmen's quarters, said the commission would insist on having a series of hills constructed between the barracks and the working units to decrease the danger from explosions. Work on the barracks will be started as soon as the ground is cleared and the necessary material arrived.

MAXIMILIAN'S TELEGRAM TO BARON BURIAN

Amsterdam, Oct. 6.—Prince Maximilian of Baden, the German chancellor, has sent a telegram to Baron Burian, the Austrian foreign minister, according to a Vienna despatch, saying:

"The glorious deeds of our armies and the determination of our peoples to defend themselves, and our cooperation with their governments, with God's help, lead to an honorable peace."

Baron Burian in reply assured the German chancellor that "his thoughts and efforts towards bringing the blessings of an honorable peace as soon as possible to our admirable armies and peoples."

NEW HAMPSHIRE VILLAGE MEN TO SLEEP IN TENTS

Durham, N. H., Oct. 6.—Many students at New Hampshire college will sleep in tents for a few weeks after the opening of college next week as a safeguard against influenza. Tents were being placed in position today and will be ready for immediate occupancy when the students begin to arrive. The epidemic of influenza has virtually been stamped out only 34 patients remaining in the hospital at present, and it is hoped by the adoption of preventive measures to avoid a recurrence.

A TRAIN DISPATCHER KILLED NEAR PALMER

Palmer, Mass., Oct. 6.—Gordon Fred Ball, aged 40, a train dispatcher at Hartford, Conn., was instantly killed today when he stepped in front of a west-bound Boston and Albany express. He was a brother of Frelon G. Ball, prominent in state politics of this town. Mr. Ball had been in poor health and was visiting here.

SHORTER HOURS FOR RETAIL STORES IN BOSTON

Boston, Oct. 6.—Retail stores in this city which now open for business before 9 a. m., and close between 4 and 6 p. m., were ordered by the city emergency health committee yesterday to open not earlier than 9 a. m. and close at 4 p. m. The committee took this action to relieve congestion on the transportation systems and thus lessen the danger of the spread of influenza.

HERR VON BERG TO RESIGN FROM GERMAN CABINET

Basle, Switzerland, Oct. 6.—Herr von Berg soon will resign as chief of Emperor William's civil cabinet, according to the Gazette de Voss, because he tried to prevent a "deputation" from reaching Emperor William and because he has observed a strict and exclusive attitude.

PANIC DEVELOPED ON BERLIN STOCK EXCHANGE

Geneva, Oct. 6.—An indescribable panic, without precedent, broke out on the Berlin stock exchange yesterday, according to the Venetian Nachrichten. Shipping and armament company shares especially were affected.

22 DIED ON SPANISH LINER ALFONSO XII

A Cuban Port, Oct. 6.—With a death list of 22, supposedly due to Spanish influenza, the Spanish liner Alfonso XII arrived here today and was ordered into quarantine. All passengers are being taken to prevent a spread of the disease to shore.

21 DEATHS AT HARTFORD

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 6.—Twenty-one deaths from Spanish influenza were reported in this city today, compared with eight yesterday. Many new cases of the infection were reported, but no figures were available, as the board of health was closed.

GERMANS HARD PRESSED ON ALL BATTLE FRONTS

In Belgium the Enemy Is Removing His Guns Preparatory to Withdrawal—From Arras to the Verdun Sector the Germans Continue to Give Ground, But Are Offering Desperate Resistance—The City of Rheims Has Been Liberated From German Menace.

(By The Associated Press.)

While Germany and Austria-Hungary are clamoring for peace the Entente Allied governments thus far are paying scant heed to the proposals, but their armies are pressing forward to further victories on all fronts.

Officially no cognizance has yet been taken of the request of Prince Maximilian of Baden, the new German chancellor, or that of the Austro-Hungarian government for an armistice on land, sea and in the air, and the commencement of peace negotiations, Italian and French, is continuing, and, highly similar, proposals are addressed, is not yet in receipt of them.

Unofficial opinion, however, indicates that the request will fall upon deaf ears, and that no peace is possible for the Teutonic allies except through unconditional surrender and acceptance to the full of the terms President Wilson has enunciated.

On the battle fronts the Germans everywhere are being forced to give ground to the allied troops. In Belgium the enemy gradually is being pushed eastward, and in anticipation of a forced final withdrawal is continuing to make ready for that eventually by removing his guns and otherwise lessening the value of his defensive works in the territory upon and adjacent to the North Sea coast.

To the south from Arras to the Verdun sector, the Germans are being hard pressed by the British, American, Italian and French forces, and, although on numerous sectors they still are offering desperate resistance, they seem unable to do more than retard the advance of their foes.

Donal, south of Lens, is almost enveloped, and Cambrai has been further endangered through the capture of the village of Aubeneux aux Bois, five miles to the southeast, where more

than 1,000 Germans were made prisoners. Hard fighting has taken place around Montbéliard and Beaurevoir. In this immediate vicinity, where the Germans have brought up fresh reserves in an endeavor to keep Field Marshal Haig's men from cutting the high important St. Quentin-La Capelle road, from which they are now but a step. Both Beaurevoir and Montbéliard are now in British hands.

With the Germans being defeated over wide areas by the French and Americans from Rheims to the Argonne Forest, the Italian south of La Fère and Laon. Here they have captured important and strongly held German positions. In the vicinity of Laon configurations are to be seen and it seems not improbable that the Germans are preparing for a withdrawal.

Through the latest operations of the French around Rheims the Cathedral City seems threatened by the German menace. Likewise, eastward through Champagne to the Argonne Forest the French and Americans have fought their way forward in a titanic struggle, capturing numerous villages, crossing the Aisne Canal and pursuing the enemy along the entire front of the Sulpis and Arnes rivers, both of which have been crossed at several points.

In the Macedonian theatre the allied troops have compelled the Austrians to withdraw from the Elbasan sector and other positions, while near Vranje, central Serbia, the French and Serbian troops have captured Austro-German positions. In the latter region the enemy is retreating northward in disorder.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S NOTE TO PRESIDENT WILSON

Amsterdam, Oct. 6.—(By The A. P.) The text of the note forwarded by the imperial German chancellor, Prince Maximilian, to President Wilson, through the Swiss government, follows:

"The German government requests the president of the United States to take in hand the restoration of peace, acquaint all the belligerent states of this request and invite them to send plenipotentiaries for the purpose of opening negotiations."

"It accepts the programme set forth by the president of the United States in his message to congress on January 8 and in his later pronouncements, especially that of September 27, as a basis for peace negotiations."

"With a view to avoiding further bloodshed, the German government requests the immediate conclusion of an armistice on land and water and in the air."

It is announced that Turkey will take a similar step.

BOSTON REPORTS INFLUENZA SITUATION AS CLEARING

Boston, Oct. 6.—The Boston board of health announced today that the influenza situation was clearing.

Reports from physicians in all parts of the city indicated that conditions were much better, the statement added.

The board reported 114 deaths from influenza and 27 from pneumonia for the 24-hour period ended at 8 o'clock tonight.

The state department of health had few reports of pronounced increases in the number of cases in the last 24 hours in any section of the state. Construction of outdoor shelters for the treatment of influenza patients will begin tomorrow.

INQUEST INTO DEATH OF MRS. CHARLOTTE COSTIGAN

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 6.—An inquest into the death of Charlotte Costigan, of New York, sister of George Lott, New York candy manufacturer, will be conducted by Coroner J. G. Calhoun tomorrow.

The body of Mrs. Costigan was dropped last night in the hallway of an apartment house here as she was about to call on Mr. and Mrs. Howard Spencer. The Spencers identified the body. The coroner regarded the circumstances surrounding the death as mysterious and announced that an inquest would be held.

SIR ERIC GEDDES ARRIVES AT AN ATLANTIC PORT

Washington, Oct. 6.—Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the British admiralty, and the members of the admiralty board arrived tonight at an Atlantic port and will come to Washington tomorrow to confer with government officials.

GERMAN TROOPS ARE WITHDRAWN FROM BULGARIA

Berlin, Oct. 6.—German troops which have been fighting in the ranks of the Bulgarian army have been withdrawn are now marching back towards their headquarters, says the official statement issued today by the German general army headquarters.

The text of this section of the German statement says:

"Our troops which heretofore have been fighting in the ranks of the Bulgarians have been withdrawn and are marching back towards their headquarters. They have completely met the high demands made upon them and have accomplished excellent work."

AMERICANS ADVANCE EAST OF EXERMONT

Berlin, Oct. 6.—American forces yesterday continued their strong attacks east of Exermont, near the Argonne and the Meuse river, says today's German official statement. The Americans were successful in pushing forward as far as the wooded heights about one kilometre north of that place.

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